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NO. 50.

## HOYT AND POPE.

### THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN DEFENCE.

Dr. Sampson Pope's Charge Against His Action—The Charge and the Answer—It stands and is presented to the Public.

The following correspondence between Col. James A. Hoyt, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and Dr. Sampson Pope, of Newberry, S. C., explains itself:

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 7, 1890.

Dr. Sampson Pope, Newberry, S. C.: Dear Sir—In the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention of Newberry County, I find the following statement in your preamble and resolutions introduced by you: "Said Executive Committee did meet, and by a vote of thirteen to one did refuse to call a State primary."

I respectfully will furnish you with the following statement for making the statement of simple justice to the Executive Committee of Newberry County, and for the purpose of setting at rest upon good authority, the statement which is being circulated by you, and which is entirely incorrect. The committee has never voted to refuse to call a State primary.

I hope you will recognize the importance and propriety of a gross error, which is an injustice to gentlemen, and a responsible position of the Democratic party of this county, and which may do harm as to the obvious part to rectify this error, and to obtain the sanction of the Convention through its action.

Truly yours, JAMES A. HOYT, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee.

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 8th, 1890.

Dr. Sampson Pope, Newberry, S. C.: Dear Sir—Your letter of the 5th inst. has been received, and answer has been given from home. I have already assured you that the Executive Committee did not vote upon the question of a primary at the meeting held May 25th. The reply you make is quite unsatisfactory. You have based an attack upon the Executive Committee on information that is totally incorrect, and your statement in reference to what N. G. G. said the next morning in the News and Courier is equally false. He referred to the Executive Committee as being 13 against one for Tillman, but this is very different from refusing to give us a State primary as you allege was done. I will be very glad to know whether you propose to make the correction, and in case you decline to do so, I will print this correspondence in justice to the Executive Committee.

Yours respectfully, JAMES A. HOYT, Chairman State Executive Committee.

NEWBERRY, S. C., July 16, 1890.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 14th was received, and in reply I have to say: Mr. Gonzales obtained information from some member of your committee upon which he based his letters of the 10th and 11th of May to the News and Courier. I have been unable to get a copy of that of the 10th, the one of the 11th being short on account of the lateness of the hour of adjournment of your committee. He stated, if I recollect correctly, that the question of a primary was acted on, and further stated that the committee stood 13 against Tillman to 1 for him. If I recollect properly this last statement was based on figures. Your committee met again on the 25th of May. Our convention met on the 28th of June. During all of this time that elapsed between May 25th and June 28th no correction of Mr. G.'s statement was made by your committee, nor was any action taken upon it at your meeting of June 25th. You allowed it to stand that 13 of the 14 members present were against Mr. Tillman, and it was only after the publication of our proceedings had by your denial of June that we hear of your denial. We had a right to infer from that statement that a vote on calling a convention for primary had been taken, and that it stood 13 against and 1 for. You say that no vote was taken on the primary. Is it not possible, then, that an outside agreement was had on the question, and decided so as to avoid the question coming up in the meeting? If you will give me the names of one or more of the who favored a convention for primary outside or inside of the meeting on the 25th of May, I will cheerfully correct to that extent.

You go so far in your first letter to me as to say, "the Executive Committee has never voted upon the question of a primary at all," and that, too, after they had called a convention for that purpose to meet on August 13th. I am not a member of your committee, and do not of course know how you decide matters coming before you, but I do know you failed to call and did call a convention to meet on August 13th to take consideration a primary. These are not days for quibbling or hair-splitting. I am willing that the public shall decide whether or not I have misrepresented your committee. You are at liberty to publish this correspondence from beginning to end, and the letter of Mr. Gonzales, published in the News and Courier of May 10th with it, but it must be all published. Very respectfully, SAMPSON POPE.

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 17, 1890.

Dr. Sampson Pope, Newberry, S. C.: Dear Sir—I am just in receipt of your favor of the 16th inst. I regret that you did not see proper to inform yourself as to the facts before introducing the resolutions into the County Convention. You seem unfortunate also in not being able to procure a copy of the News and Courier of May 10th, as that seems to be your authority for making the positive statement to which your attention has been called, namely, that the State Executive Committee by a vote of thirteen to one refused to order a State primary. In order that you may learn, at this late day, what N. G. G. said in his correspondence on the 10th of May, I will quote the paragraph in full: "The members of the Democratic State Committee left for their homes today. While they have taken no official action in the matter, and have endeavored to either discriminate in favor of either the Tillmanites or the Anti-Tillmanites, it is an open secret that the members of the committee regard the Tillman movement, as organized and pressed, a serious menace to the solidity of the Democratic party, and that none of the fourteen who gathered here last night are supporters of Tillman, except Mr. Gary, of Abbeville."

I do not know the source from which Mr. Gonzales received the information, and which was evidently obtained after the members had left the city, but I do not doubt the correctness of his statement. Yet what is the relevancy between his statement and the declaration you made, deliberately and without qualification, that the State Executive Committee had refused by a vote of thirteen to one to order a State primary? You are obliged to admit that there is a connection between the statement of Mr. Gonzales and the declaration contained in your resolutions. Because thirteen out of fourteen were opposed to Mr. Tillman, as a matter of fact, is no justification whatever for an absolute declaration that is utterly groundless and without the shadow of foundation. The thirteen members who are thus misrepresented by you have just as much right to oppose Mr. Tillman as you have to support him, and to do so, as being a primary is one of the very chief features of this campaign. I repeat again that no such action was taken on the question of a primary election on the 25th of May, or anything akin to it, and the statement contained in your resolutions is entirely baseless and gratuitous. Therefore, you had no right to infer from the correspondence of N. G. G. that a vote on calling a convention for primary had been taken, and that it stood 13 against and 1 for. It is false to say that there could be no denial of things which never existed, and it is plain enough that your authority disproves your own assertion.

The only vote by yeas and nays on that occasion was upon the date for holding the nominating Convention. Some favored September 3rd and others September 10th, which was offered as a substitute, and the vote was upon a motion to lay on the table—yeas 10 and nays 4. The substitute (September 10th) was then adopted.

I am not writing at random, but with an exact copy of the minutes before me, nor am I taking so much pains to correct your egregious error on account of any personal reasons, but because you succeeded in getting the endorsement of the Newberry Democratic Convention, thereby giving the declaration of importance in all otherwise possible.

I cannot close without giving a moment to the extraordinary query contained in your last favor, wherein you say: "Is it not possible, then, that an outside agreement was had on the question, and decided so as to avoid the question coming up in the meeting?" The members of the State Executive Committee have always shown the courage and manliness to act openly and in accordance with their convictions, and the insinuation that there is only another injustice added to the injury already done. There is not the slightest shadow or pretext for this violent supposition on your part, which is in keeping with the spirit of your resolutions.

I will furnish this correspondence to the newspapers, so that the public may judge as to your course in this matter. Respectfully, JAMES A. HOYT, Chm'n State Dem. Ex. Com.

Two Birds With One Gun.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 19.—A special to the Morning News says: "At Gayton, to-day R. G. Norton, Jr., son of a physician of this place, shot and killed two brothers named Willie and John Bird. Yesterday young Norton and Willie Bird traded mules. To-day Willie Bird, accompanied by his brother John, went to Norton's place to get him to trade back. Norton refused, and John Bird, drawing his pistol, told his brother to open the stable door and recover his mule. At this point young Norton shot the Birds dead. Norton fled."

His Face Was Clean.

A rather precocious infant had its christening unfortunately deferred until it was able to talk, and at the font was lifted in its father's arms for the ceremony. After the minister had dipped his fingers in the water, and made the sign of the cross on her forehead, the unwed child leaped down, and catching up the long sleeve of his white gown, wiped the water away, calmly remarking: "Baby face clean. Don't want wash; dot it wasted fore us turned out."

While trying to stop a fight at Bakersville, N. C., on Friday, Stokes Burlinson, a prominent citizen, was stabbed to death by Mitchell Green, a notorious ruffian. Green is in jail and may be lynched.

## THE SOLDIER WAS A FATHER.

### A Romantic and Thrilling Story of the Civil War—How a Letter From Home Caused a Desertion.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

NEW YORK, July 23.—There was buried at Greenwood yesterday a man with a curious history. He had been a Confederate soldier, as brave as any of his comrades, but he deserted his army during the war and was tried by court-martial for doing so. Edward Cooper was his name. For the past year he has been living at No. 355 Fourth avenue.

One bleak December morning in 1862 he was before a court-martial of the Army of Northern Virginia. The prisoner was told to introduce his witnesses. He replied: "I have no witnesses." Astonished at the claim, the court asked him to submit to his inevitable fate. Gen. Battle said to him: "Have you no defense? Is it possible that you abandoned your comrades and deserted your colors in the presence of the enemy without reason?"

"There was a reason," replied Cooper, "but it will not avail me before a military tribunal."

"Perhaps you are mistaken," said the General. "You are charged with the highest crime known to military law, and it is your duty to make known the cause that influenced your actions."

Approaching the president of the court Cooper presented a letter, saying as he did so: "There General, is what it did!"

The letter was offered as the prisoner's defense. It was in these words:

"Dear Edward: Since your connection with the Confederate army I have been prouder of you than ever before. I would not have you do anything wrong for the world, but before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die! Last night I was aroused by little Eddie crying. I called to him and said: 'What is the matter, Eddie?' He replied: 'Oh, mamma, I am so hungry. And Lucy your darling Lucy. She never comes to me. But she grows thinner and thinner every day. Before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die.'"

Turning to the prisoner, General Battle asked: "What did you do when you received that letter?"

Cooper replied: "I made application for a furlough. It was rejected. Again I made application and it was rejected. That night as I wandered about our camp thinking my home in the wild eyes of Lucy looking up to me and the burning words of Mary sinking in my brain, I was no longer the Confederate soldier, but I was the father of Lucy and the husband of Mary."

"If every gun in the battery had been fired upon me I would have passed those lines. When I reached home Mary flung her arms around my neck and sobbed: 'Oh, my Edward! I am so glad you got your furlough.' She must have felt me shudder, for she turned as pale as death, and catching her breath at every word, she said: 'Have you come without your furlough? Go back! Edward, go back! Let me and the children go down to the grave, but for Heaven's sake, save the honor of our name!'"

There was not an officer on that court-martial who did not feel the force of the prisoner's words, but each in turn pronounced the verdict guilty. The proceedings of the table were reviewed by General Lee, and upon the record was written: "Headquarters A. N. V.—The finding of the court is approved. The prisoner is pardoned and will report to his company. 'R. E. Lee, General.'"

## A NEGROES SHOCKING CRIME.

### His Wife Burned to Death—The Evidence Points to Slow Torture at the Hands of Her Husband and a Female Paramour—His Suicide.

One of the most horrible crimes on record is reported from Colleton county.

The crime was committed on Mary's island, an unfrequented spot in the county mentioned.

Poody Grant lived there with his wife, Phoebe. Another woman, supposed to be too intimate with Grant, frequently visited his wife. On Wednesday last, Grant mounted his mule and proceeded to the relations of his wife. He told them that Phoebe had been severely hurt the week before by an explosion of a kerosene lamp and was in a bad condition.

The relatives found her burnt from her knees up, in front only, terribly charred and speechless. She died when an attempt was made to remove her. During the whole week the other woman passed backward and forward between the place she lived and Mary's island, and said nothing of the accident, nor did Poody, until the unfortunate woman could not speak.

No traces of oil could be found on the floor, no traces of burning below the knees of the woman. These, and the contradictory statements, caused the arrest of Poody, but he escaped from his guards. It is supposed that the poor wretch was deliberately satiated with kerosene and set on fire by her husband and his accomplice.

But the tale is not yet told. Poody, having been run to earth after his escape, requested permission to return to his room for a short while. Almost immediately the report was heard, and it was found that he had placed the muzzle of his musket against his stomach, exploded it by some means, blowing a hole clear through himself, thus proving almost conclusively his guilt. His female accomplice is in hiding, but when captured will meet the severest punishment.

## Killed by a Crow Bar.

UNION, S. C., July 18.—A Mr. Cox, superintendent of Messrs. Jones & Co. works on the Georgia, Carolina & Northern railroad, was killed Wednesday evening, near Fish Dam in this county. He was sitting down while some negroes were at work building an arched bridge, and some heavy rocks were being moved a crow bar slipped and struck him on the head. He died almost instantly. He is said to have been very wealthy.

## WHITES AND BLACKS.

### The Effect of the Lodge Bill—The Measure, If Enacted and Enforced, Will Cause Trouble in the South.

NEW YORK, July 24.—When asked for his views of the probable effect on the views of the South of the passage of the Lodge bill, General Roger A. Pryor said: "My opinion is that the enforcement of the bill, if enacted, will inevitably provoke collisions of violence in the Southern States, and consequently capital will be withdrawn from the South, or at all events it will no longer be sent thither. Relations between the races in the South are at present perfectly pacific and satisfactory to both, but any attempt of the federal government to influence the election franchise in the South and to disturb the equilibrium of the races will provoke resentment and inflame passions inconsistent with public order and tranquility. No man, whatever his political opinions, can travel in the South without being favorably impressed by the contentment and prosperity pervading colored communities."

"It is to the peaceful relations between the races and their cordial co-operation in industrial development that the present extraordinary progress is attributable. To set the two classes in hostility, as this bill would, would infallibly arrest the course of Southern prosperity. It is a notable fact that collisions between the races in the South have invariably and exclusively been caused by political controversies. On every other subject the harmony between the races is complete. As respects the franchise, the political contests of the South to expatriate one race against the other. But this bill will undoubtedly array the factions in implacable antagonism."

It may as well be understood, once for all, that the whites of the South do not intend that the blacks shall acquire the ascendancy, and in so far as this bill tends to the accomplishment of that ascendancy it will challenge resistance. If the races are left free from Federal intervention, they will work out their pacific and in earnest co-operation, not only to the benefit of the South, but to the welfare of the entire country. It is lamentable at this juncture, when everything is so quiet and prosperous in the South, that a measure should be introduced which cannot but result in discord and disaster."

Hon. J. Simms, president of the Fourth National Bank, took a different view. He thought the South would acquiesce in the operation of the bill if it was made a law.

"The ante-bellum days," he said, "are not the days we live in. The South is law-abiding; so that while there may be some resentment it will not occasion any serious disturbances. I don't believe in the bill. I am not apprehensive of any violence on the part of the South in case it should be enforced. Of course millions and millions of Northern money have gone South for investment in the last few years, and that very connection will be an influence tending to control any outbreak that would endanger the enterprises that Northern capital has built up."

## President of Clemson College.

The trustees of the new State agricultural college to be established on the Clemson, bequest at Fort Hill, have elected J. H. Strode, of Amherst county, Va., as president. Mr. Strode was at one time principal of Kenmore High School, of Amherst, a training and industrial institution, and was very successful. From there he went to the University of Mississippi, where he was professor of mathematics and chemistry. He resigned there, it is said, because of insufficient salary. He was not an applicant for the presidency of Clemson College, but was recommended to the trustees by a gentleman of whom they made inquiries. When they proceeded to inquire concerning him they found universally favorable reports from all who knew him or with whom he had been associated. He was recommended as the very man for the place, a finished scholar and competent instructor with the usual share of executive ability and, hard sense. The decision of the trustees in Mr. Strode's favor was unanimous and he has been notified of his election. His answer has been received, but he has accepted. He is a native Virginian, about forty-five years old, and was a medalist of the University of Virginia—Greenville News.

## A Meteor Dropped into His Wagon.

Versailles (Ky.) correspondence. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: John Whittaker, of near Oregon Bend this county, was driving home last night, when a meteor flashed across the heavens, and the next instant a huge stone, measuring about eight feet in diameter, came through the air, and with terrific force crashed into the wagon, striking the seat directly behind him, muzzling the seat he occupied as it fell. The horses were wild with fright, but the heavy stone pinned the wagon to the earth, and as they could not break the heavy chain traces they were unable to run off. Mr. Whittaker says he heard the meteor whizzing through the air, but had no idea what it was until he was jolted out of his seat by the crash. A number of sightseers witnessed the spot, and inspected the wonderful rock.

## Compulsion Cured by Fasting.

PORTHRENSIE, July 24.—Dr. Chas. K. Barlow, one of the leading dentists of this city, has taken no food of any kind except a glass of milk or a cup of coffee each day for forty-five days. When he began fasting he weighed 245 pounds and measured 40 inches around the body. He now weighs 201 pounds and measures 39 inches around the body. When the forty-five days were up he was ready to eat something substantial, but his appetite failed him and has not yet returned. His board bill for fifty-three days has been less than \$2. He says he feels good and has worked hard every day during his fast. His entire food today consisted of a glass of milk and a plate of ice cream. He is about forty years of age. His eyes are bright and his movements sprightly.

## THE STATE ALLIANCE.

### THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL SESSION AT GREENVILLE.

The Annual Address Shows the Order to be in a Flourishing Condition—A Plan for a Mutual Fire and Life Insurance Company to be Discussed—The Election of Officers.

GREENVILLE, July 23.—The South Carolina State Farmers' Alliance met here to-day—most every county being represented. The morning session was devoted chiefly to organization.

The annual address of President Stockhouse showed the membership to have increased to 17,500 in the last two years. There are 1,052 sub-alliances in the State.

Colonel F. F. Polk, President of the National Farmers' Alliance, addressed the alliance in the morning, and tonight delivered a public address in the open house to a large audience.

The most important action was the appointment of a committee to consider plans for a mutual fire and life insurance company to be operated by the Alliance.

Dr. J. William Stokes, of Orangeburg, editor of the Cotton Plant, was elected president by acclamation together with all the old officers.

Spartanburg was selected as the next place of meeting and following delegates were elected to the National Alliance: J. William Stokes, W. J. Talbert, A. C. Letimer and Dr. Eugene Jamison.

## SECOND DAY.

GREENVILLE, July 24.—The Farmers' Alliance of South Carolina met in the Opera House at 9 o'clock this morning. The proceedings during the day were largely devoted to discussions on various topics. The committee which was appointed to prepare the reports to be given out to the press gave out the following: The committee on legislative demands made a number of recommendations in line with the demands of the National Alliance. The importance of pushing these demands was set forth, and it was urged that no candidate be supported who is not in full sympathy with the demands made. The Secretaries of the State and County Alliances were forthwith named, and after giving out a full directory of the County and sub-County officers except by permission of the president and chairman of the executive committee.

An appeal was made to the Alliance members in the North and Northwest to unite with the South Carolina Alliance in condemning the Lodge bill, and requesting them to come to our aid in preventing the passage of said bill, the intent and effect of which, we believe, will be to benefit all classes of citizens, but will serve to break the force of our united brotherhood in our demand for financial reform.

Several amendments to the constitution were adopted.

The treasury bill was endorsed, and it is the sense of the body that no candidate for Congress should receive our support unless he favors that measure.

The Alliance was positive in its opposition to national banks, and demanded the removal of all taxes on all State banks.

Sub and County Alliances were enjoined to take more active interest in the schools of the country.

The President urged upon the County and sub-Alliances the importance of having their individual seal.

The secretaries of sub-Alliances are urged to press the claims of papers that have pressed and will press the demands of our order.

## The President's Address.

Brethren of the State Alliance—In turning over to you the high trust which I have endeavored to execute for you during the two years since your organization, I congratulate you on the growth of the order within the State, on the good your organization has already accomplished and on the open prospect for future accomplishment. The report of your State Organizer shows that the organization has not been confined to every county in the State. Your secretary reports that we now have 1,052 sub-Alliances in the State, an increase of 298 since your last meeting, and an increase of 17,500 members during the year now closing.

## BENEFITS OF THE ORDER.

The improved business methods introduced by the order have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of the State, but important as is this money saving to the farmers of the State, the gain in information and manhood is vastly more important. The Alliance has not only demonstrated the practical benefits of unity, but that it has stimulated and given direction to individual efforts. The testimony of observers, within and out of the order, the farmers of the State are more cheerful for many years, and it will not be denied by those who have observed and studied the farmer's condition, that it is mainly due to the beneficent teaching and operations of your noble organization.

## GUIDED BY NOBLE PURPOSES.

In looking to and arranging for future operations, we must be guided by the same declaration of noble purposes that has enabled us to start so well. They are founded on truth and equity, and are worthy to stand and be guided by them. The safety and success of our organization is dependent on our fidelity and devotion to these noble purposes.

## ECONOMICAL EDUCATION.

The first declaration of purpose by our order shows that it looked to the education of the "agricultural class" that they might be prepared to grapple with organized and entrenched monopoly. I respectfully recommend a careful study of this entire first declaration of purpose to the brotherhood in South Carolina.

The education of the "agricultural class" is the most important work of the Alliance, not only in South Carolina, but in every State of this great nation. I recommend to you to consider carefully the best methods for the accomplishment of this great educational work.

## Monopoly—intrenched monopoly.

with its mighty influence and power—must be met and defeated. This is a task worthy of the supreme efforts of the toiling masses of the people of the United States. It is no institutions and enlightened Christian government. The toiling masses of the people of this great nation are girding themselves for the accomplishment of this task. The agricultural States of this Union are uniting for the accomplishment of this grand task. The great Northwest and the Cotton States will stand together in the coming battle with the powers of monopoly. The assaults of the first skirmish will be recorded in the annals of the Nation. But the monster—Monopoly—is too firmly established for to be defeated in a skirmish. It will require the great battle of 1892 to decide whether the people or whether monopoly shall rule this great nation.

## POLITICAL DANGER.

The charge of our opponents that we have abandoned agriculture and gone into politics is sufficiently answered by the statistical fact of increased area and superior condition of the growing crops. Whence this we must remember that our politics are to be "strictly non-partisan."

Any departure from the rule will be fatal to the success of the reforms sought. The Alliance is in no sense a political party, nor does it look to the destruction of either of the great political parties, but it is a "strictly non-partisan" organization for the defense and protection of the "agricultural classes" against legalized spoliation, and will wait for no change of administration to present its demands.

The national demands formulated by the Supreme Council at St. Louis have been considered and passed upon by the Sub and County Alliances. I recommend that these demands with the action taken thereon by Sub and County Alliances be referred to a special committee on legislative demands and that all matters in reference to legislation, State or national, be referred to this committee. The great consolidation effected at St. Louis since your last meeting, and the unprecedented growth of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union inspires the hope that the demands of that grand organization, will at no distant day—receive respectful consideration by the Congress of the United States.

## THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

I congratulate the farming and industrial classes of the State on the fact, that since your last meeting, the State has made provision for the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanical College at Fort Hill, and that the work of construction is now progressing.

The report of your Executive Committee shows good and safe financial management. They have enabled your State Organizer, State lecturer and State president to meet, to the extent of their ability to do so, all demands made for their services. I recommend that the committees continue the same equitable and wise arrangement in reference to the work of the State lecturer, and that he be required to give his whole time to the work under their direction should it be demanded. And I suggest further, now that the work of organization is so nearly completed, that the committee impose the work of State Organizer on the State lecturer.

## CONSTITUTION.

The State Secretary, who has made your State's constitution a study, has, by request, prepared for you a foot or he jumped off a wharf with suicidal intent. Although he never had a pile a foot high he wanted to be exact about other people's money.

The Yorkville Enquirer publishes what purports to be the true story of Captain Tillman's losing one eye. The Captain gave an account of the mishap at Tirzah, in York county, in 1886, saying that in a game of ball he was accidentally struck with a bat in the hands of a playmate, and was confined to bed for a long time, ultimately losing his eye.

John Merriman, of Rhode Island called himself a humanitarian and brought up a lot of old horses and turned them out to pasture to end their days in peace. He had got about thirty and the papers were eulogizing him, when his wife got the divorce on the grounds of extreme cruelty. She proved that he almost starved her to death.

In speaking of Sam Jones's sermon at Oxford, Justice Lamar said: "It was striking in many senses. Parts of it were like a Pullman palace sleeping car—capable of being hitched to any train going in any direction, at any time—fitting anywhere, acting automatically, and capable of emanating from no brain other than that of the original Sam Jones."

In an interview with the Rochester Union (Dem.) Bob Ingersoll says: "I believe in protecting what are called the infant industries, but after these infants get to be six feet high and wear No. 12 boots it is about time to stop rocking the cradle, especially when the 'infant' tells you that if you stop rocking he will get out of the cradle and kick your head off."

## YOUR ORGANS.

The Cotton Plant, your State organ, is worthy of and should receive the support of the brotherhood throughout the State. It should make its weekly visits to every Alliance home in the State. The fact that most of the State press is opposed to the demands of the Alliance makes it imperative that our people should read our State and national organs. The National Economist, your national organ, is combating with commendable fairness and great ability the evils and dangers of monopoly. I recommend that the brotherhood of South Carolina give it liberal patronage.

## SALARIES.

I respectfully suggest the propriety and justice of increasing the salaries of your President and Secretary, as the salaries are now fixed by your constitution, are not fair compensation for the services rendered by those officers.

I trust you will remain in session long enough to give careful consideration to all matters of interest to the order in this State.

In conclusion, I want to say that the effort to serve you has been, to me, a labor of love. I have brought to the discharge of the duties imposed, my best efforts for the well being of the order. I have been conscious of my inability to measure up to the responsibilities imposed upon me. I invoke your indulgence to the deficiencies and errors in my official administration. I want to record my

grateful appreciation of the prompt and generous aid given me in their several departments, by those who have been associated with me in the discharge of my official duties, and I congratulate the brotherhood in the State on the wisdom of their selection.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The State Farmers' Institute will be held at Ridge Spring, 28th and 29th inst.

Henry M. Stanley's manuscript is very legible, and scarcely an alteration is made in a folio.

A woman buried at New Madrid, Mo., a few days ago, weighed 750 pounds. There were 16 active pallbearers.

One of California's pretty heiresses is Miss Grace McDonough, who will inherit a fortune of \$3,000,000 from her mother.

Senator Wade Hampton has at last shaved off the side whiskers which he has so assiduously cultivated for so many years.

The estimated expenditure in the British navy for the year will be, from all sources, \$19,563,683, while that of the army will be \$19,047,800.

A new model school in Germany, which has been built at a cost of \$225,000, contains a large dining-room where 700 poor children can be fed in winter.

The Emperor of Russia, Alexander II, has just had 1,000 pheasants sent from England to his shooting place, on the Gulf of Bothnia, at an expense of a guinea each.

A report having reached the ears of P. T. Barnum that the grave of Jenny Lind is forgotten, he indignantly denied it, and added that it is strewn with flowers every day.

Great fears prevail all over England that the harvest will be a total failure, and the archbishop of Canterbury has ordered prayers for fine weather to be offered in all the churches.

Experiments prove that the Atlantic breakers have a force of three tons to the square foot; thus a surface of only two square yards sustain a blow from a heavy Atlantic breaker equal to fifty-four tons.

The French government has stopped all expeditions from Algiers and Tunis this year, the pilgrimages to Mecca indulged in by inhabitants of those countries being a fruitful means of spreading disease, especially cholera.

According to the statistics gathered by Mr. E. Payson Porter, statistical secretary of the International Sunday School convention, there are in the United States 109,259 Sunday Schools, with 8,643,255 scholars and 1,143,190 teachers and officers.

In the course of his successful career, Capt. McKim, at present the commander of the Unadilla, has made 478 passages across the Atlantic, carrying 155,570 passengers, and sailing on all voyages over a distance of 2,129,800 miles.

The Rev. John Price, a Methodist clergyman, aged 80, and Mrs. Cynthia Wood, aged 84, were married recently in Montreal. They were lovers in childhood and would have been married sixty years ago, but their parents prevented the match.

James Melvin, of Concord, Mass., has for 12 years lain upon a bed with only one changing his position. The osseous portions of his body have united into one piece, and from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet there is not a joint responsive to his will.

A German of Detroit tried to figure the height of 100,000,000 silver dollars if placed one on top of the other, and because he couldn't get it within a foot or he jumped off a wharf with suicidal intent. Although he never had a pile a foot high he wanted to be exact about other people's money.

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